

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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atmosphere during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variations of the wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A.M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P.M.—

| Day of the Week. | 9 A.M. | 3 P.M. | 9 P.M. |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nov. 1. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 2. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 3. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 4. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 5. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 6. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 7. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 8. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |
| Nov. 9. | 30.34 | 30.34 | 30.34 |

REMARKS.

Saturday—Morning clear and bright sunshine; afternoon clear.

Sunday—Morning clear and bright sunshine; afternoon clear.

Monday—Morning clear and bright sunshine; afternoon clear.

Tuesday—Morning foggy and light rain; afternoon cloudy and warm.

Wednesday—Morning cloudy and cold; afternoon cloudy and cold, light shower.

Thursday—Morning and afternoon clear.

Friday—Morning clear; afternoon clear, very light rain.

Saturday—Morning clear with slight breeze.

The Governor has transmitted the commission for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, vacant by the resignation of Judge Whitting, to Judge Peabody, and it has been filed in the office of the County Clerk.

We understand that Judge Peabody was sworn in at Albany yesterday, and that he will take his seat on the Supreme Court bench to-morrow morning.

The city of Syracuse was devastated by a conflagration yesterday. About one hundred buildings were consumed, including the Post Office, the banking house of the Bank of Salina, and the Telegraph office. The loss is estimated at more than a million of dollars. Brief particulars of the disaster are given under the telegraphic head.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales, closing with the turn of the market in favor of the buyer, the prices still being considered too high in this market to afford a margin for shippers. Flour was firmer and more active, with an advance in some cases on common grades of 3c per barrel higher. There was no news in down the Hudson river to-day or yesterday, hence the sales of grain were very limited. Low grades of wheat were dull and easier, while prime to choice qualities were unchanged. Sales of corn were also light at 7 1/2c for Southern yellow, while Western mixed was at 70c. A fine North river rye sold at 55c. Pork was sold moderately at \$20 per barrel for mess. Sugar and coffee were quiet and without change of moment in prices. The cargo of coffee offered at auction was mostly withdrawn, and the portion sold was rather common, and afforded no correct criterion of the state of the market. Flour freight to Liverpool was higher, with free engagements. Grain ranged from 8 1/2c to 9c in bulk and bags.

The Programme of Jefferson Davis—A Warning Voice to Mr. Buchanan.

The article which we transfer to this paper from the editorial columns of the New Orleans Delta, (the confidential organ of Jefferson Davis,) foreshadows pretty broadly the game of the republican wing of the democracy with Mr. Buchanan's administration. How is he to satisfy these people? What are they driving at? What are to be the consequences, should he fail to comply with their exactions? These are the questions which naturally suggest themselves from the perusal of this bold and fearful secession manifesto.

Gov. Wise accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan as a respite, or as an armistice of four years, between the North and the South—but not so with Mr. Jefferson Davis, according to this edict of his exclusive organ. It says, "if the contest is like that between Ajax and Ulysses, and his adversary—either you must throw me, or I must throw you—it had better be settled at once," and it complacently asks, "what else is the contest between the North and the South?" Mr. Davis, however, though full of dark misgivings, accepts the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan as a choice between King Log and King Stork, agreeing that the inauguration of King Log "is better than the regime of Filmore—better than the tyranny of Fremont at first sight," but still protesting that "if the South does not use it with the most vigorous spirit, it will be worse than either."

What does all this mean? "You must throw me, or I must throw you" seems to involve nothing more nor less than the subjugation of the North by the South, or vice versa. There is to be no respite; but the South are to use Mr. Buchanan "with the most vigorous spirit," or his respite "will be worse than the tyranny of Fremont." What is the plain English of this dreadful warning? What is it that Mr. Jefferson Davis is driving at? By recurring to the files of his peculiar organ of this late campaign, we are left in no doubt upon the subject. The foreign and domestic programme of Mr. Davis, to which we adverted the other day, is to be forced upon Mr. Buchanan at all hazards. Under this programme he will be required to admit Kansas as quickly as possible as a slave State; to give aid and encouragement to General Walker in the conquest of the whole of Central America, and its conversion to a slaveholding confederacy; to aid him in any filibustering raid which he may make upon the island of Hayti or Jamaica, with the view to the re-establishment of slavery there; and to "wrest the island of Cuba from Spain, if we have the power, in pursuance of the Ostend manifesto."

Rational men would say that this is a load which would break the back of the strongest royal elephant in Siam—common sense would declare that these absurd demands are but the vapors of a hot-headed secessionist; and yet we fear, from the developments of the campaign, that this programme of Mr. Davis will be thrust under the nose of Mr. Buchanan as the price of the allegiance of the Southern democracy to his administration. Mr. Buchanan was neither the first nor the second choice of Mr. Davis; yet he must be obedient, or he will be speedily punished. Mr. Davis and his secession faction accept the signature of Mr. Buchanan to the Ostend circular as a part of his platform, and they will hold him to his bond; and so with regard to the Kansas policy, and the Nicaragua policy of Mr. Pierce, dovetailed into the intricate and ominous jointwork of the Cincinnati Convention.

But what is the true policy of Mr. Buchanan? Clearly the policy of conciliation and compromise, and not the conquest of the North by the South, nor of the South by the North—not the policy of extending the area of slavery by fire and sword in our own territories and in those of our next neighbors; nor yet the policy of destroying the Southern balance of power in the Senate by the admission of more free States and the exclusion of any more slave States. His policy is simply that of good faith with foreign Powers, and good faith to the domestic compact, checks and balances of the constitution. With the admission of Kansas as a free State, under a fair application of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the North will be appeased; and with the admission contemporaneously, or as nearly as the same time as convenient, of two additional slave States from Texas, the South will

be secured a self-sustaining balance of power in Congress against all chances of future aggression from the North upon Southern rights. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, if honestly applied, will, we are assured, result in the admission of Kansas as a free State; and the Southern offset to this and to California is provided for in two additional slave States from Texas, according to the Texas compact of annexation.

This is the policy of justice, of conciliation and compromise, while the programme of Mr. Davis is nothing but a programme of boundless confusion and endless war. We are happy to learn that Mr. Buchanan is inclining to the policy of peace and harmony. It is the path of honor and success, and the only way of safety from these fire-eating conspirators against the peace of the Union and the peace of the world.

Thus Mr. Davis has issued a warning voice to Mr. Buchanan, and so have we. The responsibility of the one course or the other is with the President elect.

The Renomination of Fremont for 1860.

Some of the old politicians are greatly disgusted with the spontaneous nomination of Fremont for 1860 by several of the clubs which have sustained him during the canvass just closed. Our contemporary the *Courier and Enquirer* devoted a good deal of space to demonstrating the folly of keeping Col. Fremont's name before the public, and quotes in support of this view several passages from a speech made by the editor of that sheet at the Convention where he strove so manfully to procure the nomination of William H. Seward. The chief argument relied on is that if Col. Fremont is kept before the people, the friends of Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase and others will bring them forward also, and thus discussions will arise, and "the great triumphant republican party will degenerate into a party of factions all hostile to each other."

This is nonsense. Col. Webb wants to get Fremont out of the way in order to bring forward Gov. Seward, who is his present idol. The "great triumphant republican party" will itself be nowhere, if it falls into the hands of the back politicians, and is nursed and coddled by them for four years. The only chance of keeping it safe and strong is to wreath it round the name of Col. Fremont, and leave it dormant until he calls it anew into existence in 1860. As to cliques and hostile factions, the very way to provoke them is to leave the nomination in 1860 an open question. Then indeed shall we have the friends of McLean, and the friends of Banks, and the friends of Chase, and the friends of Seward isolating themselves into little cliques and cliques, all animated with the most deadly hostility to each other. Then indeed would it be reasonable to expect that instead of a homogeneous whole, 1860 would find the republicans a collection of wrangling factions, whose squabbles would be certain to disgust the people, and throw them into the arms of the democracy. Then indeed would the principle involved in the contest run risk of being altered to suit the exigencies of this or that ambitious politician, at the cost, as before, of the popular confidence. All the evils which the *Courier and Enquirer* anticipates as likely to flow from the renomination of Fremont, are in fact almost certain to result from the contrary policy of leaving the nomination open question.

It has been urged that a nomination at such a distance of time from the contest is likely to injure Colonel Fremont. We do not see this. All the evil that could be invented and said of him has been already trumpeted through the land; he cannot be injured more than he has been. His good qualities, on the contrary; his force of will, his administrative ability, his modesty, his discretion, his perfect self-possession, are merits whose value requires time to be appreciated; he will rise higher and higher as people think over them. True, the intervening four years will be for him a period of restraint; but that is a small matter. If he have not the discretion to avoid mistakes during this period, he will of course ruin himself; but it will be time enough then to think of another candidate. In our opinion, he is certain to grow in public favor and general esteem; and we see no reason why a nomination four years in advance should be more injurious to him than it was to Jackson and Harrison.

There is another advantage in putting him in the field at once. By this course we dispense with the services of those rogish bodies called nominating conventions—these self-constituted despotic councils which arrogate to themselves a privilege exclusively vested in the people, and are always ready to sell the nomination to the highest bidder. We have always held that these nominating conventions were unconstitutional, scandalous and absurd. Nothing but the extraordinary pressure brought to bear upon the last republican convention by an independent press, prevented the members bartering away the nomination to some old fogey like Judge McLean, or a hack politician like Seward. In this case, the democrats would probably have carried nearly as many States as Pierce did; and Colonel Webb would have been driven to take up that rife with which he menaced his enemies at Philadelphia.

Nominating conventions have been the curse of our politics for many years. They actually defeat and neutralize our democratic institutions, and create among us an oligarchy not of men of birth or wealth or genius, but of old broken down unprincipled politicians, who care for no earthly thing but the spoils. By the renomination of Col. Fremont, these worthless flounders find their vocation gone—where their howls and groans. If there were no other reason for renominating him but that it will emancipate us from the thrall of conventions, we should say—Let it be done.

BUCHANAN'S MAJORITIES OVER FREMONT IN THE SOUTH.—The *Journal of Commerce* is parading with a great flourish of trumpets the majorities of Buchanan in the South over Fremont—60,000 in North Carolina, 30,000 in South Carolina, 55,000 in Georgia, and so on. But we can show our Wall street cotemporary a trick worth two of this in the Northern majorities in this late election of Fremont over Mr. Pierce; for Mr. Pierce was as much a candidate in New York and Massachusetts in this campaign as was Fremont in North or South Carolina.

Fremont Majorities, Buchanan.

Massachusetts.....102,000

New York.....220,000

"This," in the language of our contemporary, "is encouraging; for it shows that the nation is not yet wholly given up to sectionalism and suicide."

THE PRIVATE MERRIMAC.—From the statements published in the London journals, it appears that this fine vessel has created somewhat of a sensation amongst the old salts of the English ports. They view her with pretty much the same interest

with which an alligator may be supposed to regard its cub cutting its first teeth. The idea of Brother Jonathan giving them a lesson in naval construction and armament, must strike them as something quite incomprehensible. They no doubt feel their pride hurt by it, and would willingly shut their eyes to its merits, could they possibly do so. The concurrent testimony of all naval judges is, however, too strong even for the prejudices of the sailors, and the Merrimac and her Dahlgren ordinance will claim their just share of admiration wherever she appears in European ports.

The Policy of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas Question.

We yesterday published a despatch from Washington giving the rumor that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. Complicated indeed has been the issue on this subject during the recent Presidential campaign. It has been presented in every shape incidental to so serious a question, with all the ingenuity of sophistry on the one side, and all the natural indignation of outraged liberty on the other. The most incredulous, however, have been startled by the facts in the case, and the most phlegmatic have resisted the extension of slavery by fire and sword. The tremendous popular vote for Fremont, the mighty phalanx of States who have opposed the overthrow of constitutional principles in Kansas are indications enough of American sentiment upon this great question.

Notwithstanding all the special pleading, the false issues, false constructions and false reasonings which have been put forth to disguise the true state of the case, it now stands forth on its own merits, and as such it is to be and must be met. What Mr. Fillmore and his supporters dodge, can no longer be evaded. It is especially before Mr. Buchanan and before the nation: Is Kansas to be a free or a slave State?

There is no doubt that the pro-slavery men in the South will lose no time on their part to mature their plans. A pro-slavery State Convention will be called in Kansas, a pro-slavery constitution will be adopted, and at the first session of the next Congress they will knock at its doors and ask admission. The Missourians will take care to be on hand and in full force, at these preliminary movements, and the Southern States will make the Capital respond with their demands. What will be Mr. Buchanan's policy under this state of things? Under the compromises of the constitution, under the force of its provisions, he may deem it safe, and wise, indeed, to maintain the equilibrium of the States in the general government, by an equilibrium of power in the Senate; and cannot this be carried out by the division of Texas into other States? To this course there can be no legal objections. It was a foreseen and a foregone conclusion, from the very circumstances which attended her coming into the Union. But the admission of Kansas is attended with great difficulties. The unfairness of the first attempts made by the organizations in Missouri, and other Southern States, to forestall the whole question; the fraudulent and violent means used to prevent the expression of the popular voice in the Territorial elections; the illegal choice and organization of the Territorial Legislature; the unconstitutional, unlawful, repulsive, and violent measures passed by it to prevent even the future expression of public opinion; the disfranchisement of citizens settling in the Territory, for the opinions they might entertain; the test oaths, the wrongs to jurors and officials elect, if they do not sanction all these outrages, have made an indelible impression upon the freemen of this country, and have damaged our institutions all over the world. There is no doubt—there can be no dispute of the fact—that the bulk of the bona fide settlers in Kansas, men, women and children, are free State settlers. If fairly enumerated, perhaps not less than nine-tenths of the bona fide voters of Kansas are or will be free State men. Notwithstanding this fact, they have been deprived of their constitutional rights by Missouri infamy and the undue exercise of the military power of a reckless administration. There can be no peace with the introduction of a new slave State by such processes as these. It will neither give security to the South nor allay the embittered spirit of the North. It will be an open and continual sore, to infect, rankle in and weaken the body politic. It would seem, therefore, to be the policy of Mr. Buchanan to act in reference to the will of the actual settlers of Kansas, to ignore all coercive measures, all military forays and expeditions, and to supersede the policy of Pierce and Atchison by one of good faith in carrying out the popular principle of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. There is no question that on the adoption of a policy like this rests the final settlement of the matter, and that if it was adopted upon a fair expression of the actual opinions of the actual settlers in the Territory, it would result in a free State convention, a free State constitution, and the admission of Kansas as a free State. It is in this view of the subject that a symptom of an independent and conservative course which Mr. Buchanan is shaping out for himself, is furnished by the information given us by our despatch from Washington. It leads us to imagine that his policy will be to favor the admission of Kansas as a free State, under the conviction that the developments which have been made, of the will of the majority of the bona fide settlers of the Territory, demand such a course of conduct. No doubt this will produce an intense excitement at the South; but nevertheless, when it shall be made to appear that it is nothing more nor less than an application of the principle of the Kansas and Nebraska act, the law abiding and the Union loving citizens of the United States, in the South as well as in the North, will acquiesce in the measure, and especially at the South, if the new States are admitted from Texas, to preserve the political equilibrium of the United States Senate.

PROFITS OF LYING.—The *Express*, the other day, announced that its principles were not for sale. This reminds one of Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. who was so frightfully plain that people turned round to stare at her; in her old age she boasted that whatever other faults she might have, she had at all events preserved her virtue without stain.

The *Express*, however, boasts that it has made \$20,000 by the Filmore campaign. It does not say how the money was made, whether it went directly from the pockets of the rich Know Nothings into the pockets of the Brookes, or whether it came from Philadelphia in the shape of a check from Forney. We should be inclined to doubt, ourselves, whether any one was crazy enough to give so much for the pair of Brookes; they would be dear at half the money; but if the story be true, how awfully sold the givers must feel now!

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Schooner J. G. Deahler ashore—Forty-three men in Peril.

Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1856.

The wind, which has been blowing fiercely most of the day from the south, has now changed to the north-west, and a perfect gale is blowing. It is reported that forty-three men, mostly farmers, were on the schooner J. G. Deahler, ashore nine miles above the city, taking off wheat, when the gale came on